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Lawsuits File Up Alleging Remdesivir Killed COVID Patients

Despite research showing remdesivir is ineffective against COVID-19 and can cause high rates of organ failure, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration authorized the experimental antiviral drug for use against COVID-19 — and it's still being used.

By Dr. Joseph Mercola

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Story at a glance:

- The antiviral drug remdesivir, brand name Veklury, is approved for use against COVID-19 despite research showing it lacks effectiveness and can cause high rates of organ failure.
- John Beaudoin is calling for a criminal investigation into remdesivir, citing data that it may have killed 100,000 people in the U.S.
- Beaudoin received all the death certificates in Massachusetts from 2015 to 2022, finding 1,840 excess deaths from acute renal failure from Jan. 1, 2021, to Nov. 30, 2022, which he believes may be due to remdesivir.
- A study published in The Lancet found "no clinical benefit" from the use of remdesivir in hospitalized patients.
- The U.S. government pays hospitals a 20% upcharge on the entire hospital bill when remdesivir is used.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized the experimental antiviral drug remdesivir, brand name Veklury, for emergency use against COVID-19 in May 2020.

By October 2020, it had received full approval. It remains a primary treatment for COVID-19 in hospitals, despite research showing it lacks effectiveness and can cause high rates of organ failure.

On this episode, John Beaudoin is calling for a criminal investigation into the drug, citing data that it may have killed 100,000 people in the U.S.

"They know," he says, "or they willfully refuse to know. Either way, it's homicide."

Using drugs that cause organ failure, like remdesivir, isn't in the best interest of public health. The fact that the U.S. health authorities have focused on this and similarly harmful drugs to the exclusion of others, including older drugs with high rates of effectiveness and superior safety profiles, sends a very disturbing message.

Did remdesivir kill thousands in Massachusetts?

Beaudoin has filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court and believes a spike in deaths from acute renal failure (ARF) in Massachusetts is due to remdesivir, which is produced by Gilead Sciences.

Using a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, Beaudoin received all the death certificates in Massachusetts from 2015 to 2022.

He then graphed the FDA data, finding 1,840 excess deaths from acute renal failure from Jan. 1, 2021 to Nov. 30, 2022. Beaudoin also revealed an increase in deaths from acute renal failure in every age group over 15 years old, from 2015 to 2022.

"Thousands dead in Massachusetts ARF likely due to Remdesivir. This requires CRIMINAL investigation," he tweeted.

Credit: John Beaudoin/Twitter

Deaths, kidney injury common With remdesivir

Remdesivir use didn't become widespread until 2020. From that time until October 2021, at least 7,491 adverse drug reactions (see page 11) were reported to the World Health Organization's (WHO) VigiAccess, including 560 deaths, 550 serious cardiac disorders and 475 acute kidney injuries.

For comparison, only 5,678 adverse drug reactions were reported for ivermectin from 1992 to October 13, 2021. Despite this, ivermectin was widely vilified during the pandemic, while remdesivir was widely utilized during the pandemic.

Not to mention, remdesivir costs between $2,340 and $3,120, while the average treatment cost for ivermectin is $58. Do you think this has anything to do with remdesivir's promotion and ivermectin's ridicule?

While WHO updated its guidance in April 2022 to recommend the use of remdesivir in "mild or moderate COVID-19 patients who are at high risk of hospitalization," a study published in The Lancet found "no clinical benefit" from the use of remdesivir in hospitalized patients. Further, the investigators believed three deaths during the study were related to remdesivir.

Gilead's political ties questioned as remdesivir use persists

Still, the question remains why remdesivir continues to be used at all.

In November 2020, WHO issued a bulletin recommending against the use of remdesivir in COVID-19 patients, stating: "There is currently no evidence that remdesivir improves survival and other outcomes in these patients."

Is it possible that Gilead's strong political connections have influenced the government's approvals and recommendations?

It's worth noting that Donald Rumsfeld was the chairman of Gilead from 1997 until he joined the Bush administration in 2001. Rumsfeld had previously served as secretary of defense under President Gerald Ford from 1975 to 1977, and as Ronald Reagan's envoy to the Middle East from 2001 to 2006.

FDA even approved remdesivir for children

In late April 2022, the FDA even approved remdesivir as the first and only COVID-19 treatment for children under 12, including babies as young as 28 days, an approval that boggles the mind, considering COVID-19 is rarely serious in children while remdesivir is ineffective and carries a risk of serious, and deadly, side effects.

What's worse, the drug is also approved for outpatient use in children, which is a first. Dr. Meryl Nass expressed her concerns about the FDA's approval of remdesivir for outpatient use in babies, stating:

> "The FDA just licensed Remdesivir for children as young as one month old. Both hospitalized children and outpatients may receive it. The drug might work in outpatients, but the vast majority of children have a very low risk of dying from COVID. If 7 deaths per 1,000 result from the drug, as investigators hypothesized, then it is possible it will kill more children than it saves.
>
> "Shouldn't the FDA have waited longer to see what early outpatient treatment did for older ages? Or studied a much larger group of children? Very little has been published on children and remdesivir.
>
> "When we look at the press release issued by Gilead, we learn the approval was based on an open-label, single arm trial in 53 children, 3 of whom died (6% of those children died). 22% had an adverse event, and 21% had a serious adverse event."

More lawsuits filed against remdesivir

Two women are suing Kaiser Permanente and Redlands Community Hospital in California for giving remdesivir to their husbands without consent. Both men died from kidney and organ failure after being administered remdesivir.

"The day he was admitted on August 12 they started the remdesivir and on [August 17] is what they were doing," Christina Bravo told CBS 58 News. "He shows 20+[%] the 17th his kidneys started to fail."

In California, lawsuits have been filed on behalf of at least 14 families against medical providers for prescribing remdesivir without providing treatment alternatives or informed consent to the patients' deaths.

Another wrongful death suit was filed in Nevada, after a patient died of kidney failure and respiratory failure a week after being given remdesivir.

Safety signal revealed for remdesivir and kidney failure

Meanwhile, a study published in Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics in April 2021 detected a potential safety signal for remdesivir and acute renal failure:

> "The combination of the terms 'acute renal failure and remdesivir' yielded a statistically significant disproportionality signal with 138 observed cases instead of the nine expected. ROR (reporting odds ratio) of ARF with remdesivir was 20-fold that of comparative drugs.
>
> "Based on ARF cases reported in VigiBase, and despite the caveats inherent to COVID-19 circumstances, we detected a statistically significant pharmacovigilance signal of nephrotoxicity associated with remdesivir, deserving a thorough qualitative examination in the near future."

In May 2021, another pharmacovigilance analysis revealed red flags against remdesivir.

It concluded:

> "Our findings, based on postmarketing real-life data from >5000 COVID-19 hospitalized patients, support the previous exclusively ARI [acute kidney injury]-related hepatic, hematologic, and pancreatic fatal adverse drug reaction signal detection. These results are consistent with findings from another group. Physicians should be aware of this risk profile and perform close kidney monitoring when prescribing remdesivir."

In March 2022, yet another pharmacovigilance analysis warned of a significant association between remdesivir and acute kidney injury (AKI), especially in male patients and those over the age of 65 years.

"Although causality was not confirmed," they noted, "the association between remdesivir and AKI should not be ignored, especially in the older, male COVID-19 inpatients."

U.S. government pays hospitals to use remdesivir

Remdesivir was developed as an antiviral drug and tested during the Ebola breakout in 2014. The drug was found to have a very high short-term risk and was not pursued further. In the early months of 2020, however, the drug was entered into COVID trials.

Those trials were also beset disappointing.

Not only was the drug ineffective against the infection but it also had significant and life-threatening side effects, including kidney failure and liver damage.

Dr. Paul Marik, a pulmonary and critical care specialist and founding member of the Front Line COVID-19 Critical Care Alliance, explained that during the pandemic the only drug he was allowed to prescribe was remdesivir.

When he refused to follow the remdesivir protocol, he was subjected to a "sham review," an unofficial but well-known process in which a "hodgepodge" doctor is accused of wrongdoing and basically railroaded out of practice. In the end, he was fired and reported to the National Practitioner Databank and the Board of Medicine.

The financial motivations to report doctors going against the grain run deep. According to Marik, the U.S. government pays hospitals a 20% upcharge on the entire hospital bill when remdesivir is used.

Citizens Journal also reported that the U.S. government pays hospitals a "bonus" on the entire hospital bill if they use remdesivir. It described this practice as a bounty placed on your life, with payouts tied to declining health instead of recovery:

> "For remdesivir, studies show that 71% to 75% of patients suffer an adverse effect, and the drug often had to be stopped after five to 10 days because of these effects, such as kidney and liver damage, and death.
>
> "Remdesivir trials during the 2018 West African Ebola outbreak had to be discontinued because death rate exceeded 50%. Yet, in 2020, Anthony Fauci directed that remdesivir was to be the drug hospitals use to treat COVID-19, even when the COVID clinical trials of remdesivir showed similar adverse effects.
>
> "... We now see government-dictated medical care at its worst in our history since the federal government mandated these ineffective and dangerous treatments for COVID-19, and then created financial incentives for hospitals and doctors to use only these ineffective and dangerous approaches. Our formerly trusted medical community of hospitals and hospital-employed medical staff have effectively become bounty hunters for your life."

Officials push expensive, risky treatments

In addition to remdesivir, Pfizer's Paxlovid was granted emergency use authorization to treat mild to moderate COVID-19 in December 2021.

The drug consists of nirmatrelvir tablets — the antiviral component — and ritonavir tablets, which are intended to slow the breakdown of nirmatrelvir.

But like remdesivir, there are many problems with Paxlovid. In this case, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) showed a warning to health care providers and public health departments about the potential for COVID-19 rebound after Paxlovid treatment.

Further, Pfizer stopped a large trial of Paxlovid in standard-risk patients because it didn't show significant protection against hospitalization or death in this group.

Paxlovid costs $529 per five-day treatment and has cost U.S. taxpayers $5.29 billion, while safe and less expensive options exist.

An investigation by Correll University, posted on the University's propriner server Jan. 20, 2022, found ivermectin outperformed 10 other drugs against COVID-19.

Since the FDA and CDC cannot be trusted, and even physicians' hands are often tied by regulatory red tape, it's imperative to take responsibility for your own health.

In the case of COVID-19, seek early treatment using an effective and safe protocol — not one that puts profits over patients.

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Carrie Lavine
3 hours ago
Remdesivir is horrific. Medical fraud. even clinical trials in 2019 article details. during west african ebola outbreak. the trials had to be discontinued because the death Rate increased 50%. The facts. of the extreme Non efficacy of Remdesivir combined with severe adverse effects. Why is this drug being promoted? Why are governments buying this drug? while banning safe effective affordable ivermectin. and now being prescribed to children with extremely low risk to COVID19 is criminal! Fauci also has major financial interests in Remdesivir. Gilead. Fauci. Remdesivir. Ivermectin. Hydroxychloroquine. Remdesivirbound protocols that were a death sentence. such as ventilators for early covid.

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jonsena
3 hours ago
No surprise who benefits from control and depopulation agenda. Look at all of those supposedly educated/rich/informed and intelligent people who under the contrived fear porn narrative. Are willing to take the jab and boosters. Are now realizing and thinking we are form of discernment and murdered people in this mystikr mith due to following the pathocracy/control and the love of $$ as the root of all evil. These conformists keep rewarding their evil masters and are now getting what they deserve. Sad but true. Reply Share

Deborah M. Damerow
20 minutes ago
All we need is one of these people to stand trial and the jury prize, then they will ALL fall like dominoes. I'm sure there are many people who have been duped by the MSM and Big Pharma were watching for it and stopped the drug. Still - when you consider how safe and effective HCQ and Ivermectin are - it's a true crime - so many people died gasping for breath on those ventilators. Such a sad and loss of humanity. They have seen their guilty faces. Mortuary, and Wolcott mail will. https://speakwithdeborah.

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